



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/506,889	09/07/2004	Haruhito Watanabe	1254-0256PUS1	6735
2292 7590 06/30/2009 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				
EXAMINER PHAM, MICHAEL				
ART UNIT 2167		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 06/30/2009		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/506,889

Applicant(s)

WATANABE, HARUHIITO

Examiner

MICHAEL PHAM

Art Unit

2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 April 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Detailed Action

Status of claims

1. Claims 1-4 are pending.
2. Claims 1-4 have been examined.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Prior 112 second paragraph rejections directed towards claims 1-4 are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. Prior rejections directed towards claims 1-3 are withdrawn. Applicant's have asserted that the storage device is hardware such as a memory card, See page 10. Accordingly, regarding claims 1, 2, and 3, these claims recite a "storage device". In the absence of any modifying disclosure of this limitation in the specification, the examiner interprets the terms 'storage device' as excluding printed paper, transmission media, signals, or any form of energy, such that the claim clearly falls within a statutory class of invention as required under the terms of 35 U.S.C. 101.
6. Prior 101 rejection directed to claim 4 is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent

Application Publication 2001/0048534, by Tanaka et al. (hereafter Tanaka) further in view of U.S. Patent 6587911 by Kawamura et. al. (hereafter Kawamura).

Claim 1:

Tanaka discloses the following claimed limitations:

“transmission origin storage device to which the file to be transmitted is stored; and”
[figure 3 element 36. Accordingly, transmission origin storage device to which the file to be transmitted is stored (figure 3 element 36)]

“identifying file generating means for generating an identifying file having a unique structure used to identify the transmission origin apparatus of the file to be transmitted.”[Figure 7. Accordingly, identifying file generating (print file) means for generating an identifying file (print file) having a unique structure (figure 7) used to identify the transmission origin apparatus (figure 7, dscf) of the file to be transmitted (figure 7, dscf0005.jpg)]

“wherein

identification of the transmission origin apparatus of the file to be transmitted is made on the basis of a file storage folder structure that has been pre-standardized for both the transmission origin apparatus and a transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system in order to identify the identifying file contained in the file storage folder structure as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system, and”

[0094, the printer stores the directory information in memory 122, the nonvolatile memory 124 or the storage medium 46, and then determines whether or not the printer file is included in the directory. Figure 6, structure of directories including the image files stored in the storage medium 36 of the electronic of electronic camera 10. 0081, A directory name is represented as "nnnXXX...X" and NNN is a directory number from 001 to 999, and XXX...X is an alphabetical name. A file name is represented as "DSCFmmmm.jpg and DSCF indicates that the image file is captured by the camera, and mmmm is a file number from 0001 to 9999, and jpg is the extension for the jpeg format. Accordingly, identification of the transmission origin apparatus (DSCF, 0081) of the file to be transmitted (0081, image file) is made on the basis of a file storage folder structure (figure 7, path of file; figure 6, directory) that has been pre-standardized (0081, directory names and file names) for both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 6, structure of directories, 0081; camera) and a transmission destination apparatus (0094, stores directory information; 0094, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) in order to identify the identifying file (0094, determine whether or not the print file is in directory) contained in the file storage folder structure (0081, directory; 0094, print file is in directory) as an identifying file

(0094, print file) for a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of the information transmission system (figure 1).]

“and by which an apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure, even when both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus operate based on different protocols.” [Figure 1; figure 6, 0081, 0094, 0076 and 0077. Accordingly, by which an apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized (0081, directory names and file names) file storage folder structure (figure 6) can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus (figure 1, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure (0094, stores directory information), even when both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 1 camera) and the transmission destination apparatus (figure 1 printer) operate based on different protocols (0076 radio waves, ultrasonic waves, and infrared lights, and 0077, RS-232, RS-422, the usb, and the IEEE1394).].

Tananka does not explicitly disclose “the identifying file in the transmission origin apparatus is identified as an identifying file for a transmission origin of the information transmission system when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format and data contents as the file format and data contents that have been pre-standardized for an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system.”

On the other hand, Kawamura discloses this in figure 1 and col. 6 lines 4-12, where it states on the basis of the information, it is checked whether a data format (defined as a format A) which can be transmitted by the source device and can be received by the destination device exists (step S2). If the format A exists, the controller informs the destination device of the format of data transmitted from the source device, instructs the destination device to receive the data in the format (step S3), and instructs the source device to transmit the data to the destination device in the corresponding format (step S4).

Accordingly disclosing, the identifying file (transmit the data) in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) is identified as an identifying file (source device to transmit the data) for a transmission origin (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1) when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format (format A) and data contents (transmit the data) as the file format (format A exists) and data contents (receive the data in the format) that have been pre-standardized (instructed to receive the data in the format) for an identifying file (transmit the data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1).

Both Tanaka and Kawamura are directed towards file transmission systems to a source and destination in a transmission system. Tanaka discloses that a print file and directory information to be stored on a printer, 0094. That when this occurs the printer searches for the print file in the stored directory and if the print button is depressed, the printer prints according to the print file. Kawamura discloses that the print data supply device supplies data to a printer device to instruct

Art Unit: 2167

the printer to perform a print operation, the print data supply device must prepare and transmit data according to a data format in which the printer device can perform reception and printing, col. 1 lines 36-42. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Kawamura's disclosure above to Tanaka for the purpose of allowing other formats of a print supply device to be used. In other words, Kawamura improves upon Tanaka's disclosure because Kawamura allows for the printer supply device to be in different formats rather than just relying on the print file and directories to be disclosed to the printer.

Claim 2:

Tanaka discloses the following claimed limitations:

"a transmission destination storage device to which the transmitted file is stored;" [figure 5 element 46. Accordingly, a transmission destination storage device to which the transmitted file is stored (figure 3 element 46)]

"monitoring means for detecting that a file storage folder structure in a transmission origin storage device provided in the transmission origin apparatus"[0094, determines whether or not the print file is included in the directory. Accordingly, monitoring means for detecting that a file storage folder structure (0094, determines whether or not the print file is included in the directory)]

“copying means for copying, to the transmission destination storage device, the file transmitted from said transmission origin storage device of the transmission origin apparatus, when the monitoring means identifies the identifying file as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system,” [See figure 1 and 0094. Accordingly, copying means for copying (storing), to the transmission destination storage device (printer), the file transmitted from said transmission origin storage device of the transmission origin apparatus (0094, printer storing directory information), when the monitoring means identifies the identifying file (0094, determines whether or not there is a print file) as an identifying file (0094, print file) for a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of the information system (figure 1)]

“and by which any apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure, even when both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus operate based on different protocols.”

[Figure 1; figure 6, 0081, 0094, 0076 and 0077. Accordingly, by which an apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized (0081, directory names and file names) file storage folder structure (figure 6) can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus (figure 1, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure (0094, stores directory information), even when both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 1 camera) and the transmission destination apparatus

(figure 1 printer) operate based on different protocols (0076 radio waves, ultrasonic waves, and infrared lights, and 0077, RS-232, RS-422, the usb, and the IEEE1394).]

Tanaka does not explicitly disclose:

“monitoring means for detecting that a file storage folder structure in a transmission origin storage device provided in the transmission origin apparatus matches a file storage folder structure that has been pre-standardized for both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission origin system in order to identify an identifying file contained in the file storage folder structure as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system; and”

“wherein

the identifying file in the transmission origin apparatus is identified as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format and data contents as the file format and data contents that have been pre-standardized for an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system,”

On the other hand, Kawamura discloses this in figure 1 and col. 6 lines 4-12, where it states on the basis of the information, it is checked whether a data format (defined as a format A) which can be transmitted by the source device and can be received by the destination device exists (step S2). If the format A exists, the controller informs the destination device of the format of data transmitted from the source device, instructs the destination device to receive the data in the

format (step S3), and instructs the source device to transmit the data to the destination device in the corresponding format (step S4).

Accordingly disclosing, monitoring (check) means for detecting that a file storage folder structure (data format) in a transmission origin storage device (source device) provided in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) matches a file storage folder structure (format A exists) that has been pre-standardized (informs destination device of the format/instructs the destination device to receive the data in the format) for both the transmission origin apparatus (source device) and the transmission destination apparatus (destination device) of the information transmission origin system (figure 1) in order to identify an identifying file contained in the file storage folder structure (transmit the data) as an identifying file (data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information system (figure 1); and"

Further accordingly disclosing, wherein the identifying file (transmit the data) in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) is identified as an identifying file (source device to transmit the data) for a transmission origin (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1) when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format (format A) and data contents (transmit the data) as the file format (format A exists) and data contents (receive the data in the format) that have been pre-standardized (instructed to receive the data in the format) for an identifying file (transmit the data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1).

Both Tanaka and Kawamura are directed towards file transmission systems to a source and destination in a transmission system. Tanaka discloses that a print file and directory information to be stored on a printer, 0094. That when this occurs the printer searches for the print file in the stored directory and if the print button is depressed, the printer prints according to the print file. Kawamura discloses that the print data supply device supplies data to a printer device to instruct the printer to perform a print operation, the print data supply device must prepare and transmit data according to a data format in which the printer device can perform reception and printing, col. 1 lines 36-42. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Kawamura's disclosure above to Tanaka for the purpose of allowing other formats of a print supply device to be used. In other words, Kawamura improves upon Tanaka's disclosure because Kawamura allows for the printer supply device to be in different formats rather than just relying on the print file and directories to be disclosed to the printer.

Claim 3:

Tanaka discloses the following claimed limitations:

“a transmission origin apparatus and transmission destination apparatus connected together using a standardized serial interface standard, the transmission origin apparatus” [a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) and transmission destination apparatus (figure 1, printer) connected together using a standardized serial interface standard (0077, serial interface)]

“the transmission origin apparatus including:

A transmission origin storage device to which the file to be transmitted is stored, and”
[figure 3 element 36. Accordingly, transmission origin storage device to which the file to be transmitted is stored (figure 3 element 36)]]

“identifying file generating means for generating, in the transmission origin storage device, an identifying file having a unique structure used to identify the transmission origin apparatus of the file to be transmitted in addition to the file to be transmitted,” [Figure 7. Accordingly, identifying file generating (print file) means for generating an identifying file (print file) having a unique structure (figure 7) used to identify the transmission origin apparatus (figure 7, dscf) of the file to be transmitted (figure 7, dscf0005.jpg)]

“identification of the transmission origin apparatus and the file to be transmitted being made on the basis of a file storage folder structure that has been pre-standardized for both a transmission origin apparatus and a transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system in order to identify the identifying file contained in the file storage folder structure and having the unique structure as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system; and” [0094, the printer stores the directory information in memory 122, the nonvolatile memory 124 or the storage medium 46, and then determines whether or not the printer file is included in the directory. Figure 6, structure of directories including the image files stored in the storage medium 36 of the electronic of electronic camera 10. 0081, A directory name is represented as "nnnXXX...X" and NNN is a directory number from 001 to 999, and XXX...X is an alphabetical name. A file name is represented as "DSCFmmmm.jpg and DSCF indicates that

the image file is captured by the camera, and mmmm is a file number from 0001 to 9999, and jpg is the extension for the jpeg format. Accordingly, identification of the transmission origin apparatus (DSCF, 0081, indicates that the image file is captured by camera) of the file to be transmitted (0081, image file) is made on the basis of a file storage folder structure (figure 7, path of file; figure 6, directory) that has been pre-standardized (0081, directory names and file names) for both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 6, structure of directories, 0081; camera) and a transmission destination apparatus (0094, stores directory information; 0094, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) in order to identify the identifying file (0094, determine whether or not the print file is in directory) contained in the file storage folder structure (0081, directory; 0094, print file is in directory) as an identifying file (0094, print file) for a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of the information transmission system (figure 1).]

“the transmission destination apparatus including:
a transmission destination storage device to which the transmitted file is stored;” [figure 5 element 46. Accordingly, a transmission destination storage device to which the transmitted file is stored (figure 3 element 46)]

“storing means for storing, to the transmission destination storage device, the file transmitted from said transmission origin storage device when the monitoring means identifies the identifying file as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information

system,” [See figure 1 and 0094. Accordingly, storing means for storing (storing), to the transmission destination storage device (printer), the file transmitted from said transmission origin storage device, when the monitoring means identifies the identifying file (0094, determines whether or not there is a print file) as an identifying file (0094, print file) for a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of the information system (figure 1)]

“, and by which any apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure, even when both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus operate are based on different protocols.” [Figure 1; figure 6, 0081, 0094, 0076 and 0077. Accordingly, by which an apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized (0081, directory names and file names) file storage folder structure (figure 6) can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus (figure 1, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure (0094, stores directory information), even when both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 1 camera) and the transmission destination apparatus (figure 1 printer) operate based on different protocols (0076 radio waves, ultrasonic waves, and infrared lights, and 0077, RS-232, RS-422, the usb, and the IEEE1394).]

Tanaka does not explicitly disclose

“monitoring means for detecting that the file storage folder structure in the transmission origin storage device, provided in the transmission origin apparatus, matches the file storage folder structure that has been pre-standardized for both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system in order to identify the identifying file contained in the folder structure as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system; and”

“wherein the identifying file in the transmission origin apparatus is identified as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format and data contents as the file format and data contents that have been pre-standardized for an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system”

On the other hand, Kawamura discloses this in figure 1 and col. 6 lines 4-12, where it states on the basis of the information, it is checked whether a data format (defined as a format A) which can be transmitted by the source device and can be received by the destination device exists (step S2). If the format A exists, the controller informs the destination device of the format of data transmitted from the source device, instructs the destination device to receive the data in the format (step S3), and instructs the source device to transmit the data to the destination device in the corresponding format (step S4).

Accordingly disclosing, monitoring (check) means for detecting that a file storage folder structure (data format) in a transmission origin storage device (source device) provided in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) matches a file storage folder structure (format A exists) that has been pre-standardized (informs destination device of the format/instructs the destination device to receive the data in the format) for both the transmission origin apparatus (source device) and the transmission destination apparatus (destination device) of the information transmission origin system (figure 1) in order to identify an identifying file contained in the file storage folder structure (transmit the data) as an identifying file (data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information system (figure 1); and”

Further accordingly disclosing, wherein the identifying file (transmit the data) in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) is identified as an identifying file (source device to transmit the data) for a transmission origin (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1) when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format (format A) and data contents (transmit the data) as the file format (format A exists) and data contents (receive the data in the format) that have been pre-standardized (instructed to receive the data in the format) for an identifying file (transmit the data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1).

Both Tanaka and Kawamura are directed towards file transmission systems to a source and destination in a transmission system. Tanaka discloses that a print file and directory information to be stored on a printer, 0094. That when this occurs the printer searches for the

print file in the stored directory and if the print button is depressed, the printer prints according to the print file. Kawamura discloses that the print data supply device supplies data to a printer device to instruct the printer to perform a print operation, the print data supply device must prepare and transmit data according to a data format in which the printer device can perform reception and printing, col. 1 lines 36-42. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Kawamura's disclosure above to Tanaka for the purpose of allowing other formats of a print supply device to be used. In other words, Kawamura improves upon Tanaka's disclosure because Kawamura allows for the printer supply device to be in different formats rather than just relying on the print file and directories to be disclosed to the printer.

Claim 4:

Tanaka discloses the following claimed limitations:

“a folder structure detecting step of detecting a folder structure in a transmission origin storage device of the transmission origin apparatus to which the file to be transmitted to transmission destination storage device of the transmission destination apparatus is stored;” [0094, figure 1, 3, and 5. Accordingly, a folder structure detecting step of detecting a folder structure (0094, determines whether or not print file is in the directory) in a transmission origin storage device (figure 3 element 36) of the transmission origin apparatus (figure 1 camera) to which the file to be transmitted (0094, directory information) to transmission destination storage

device (figure 5 element 46) of the transmission destination apparatus is stored (figure 1, printer; figure 5, printer)]

“a copy activation control step of activating and controlling copy means for copying the file from said transmission origin storage device to the transmission destination storage device when the identifying file monitoring step identifies the identifying file as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system,” [See 0093, 0094, figure 1, 3, and 5. Accordingly, a copy activation control step of activating (request) and controlling copy means for copying (stores the directory information) the file (directory information) from said transmission origin storage device (figure 3 element 36) to the transmission destination storage device (figure 5 element 46) when the identifying file monitoring step identifies the identifying file (determines whether or not the print file is included in the directory) as an identifying file (print file) for a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of the information transmission system (figure 1)]

“and by which any apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure, even when both the transmission origin apparatus and the transmission destination apparatus operate based on different protocols.” [Figure 1; figure 6, 0081, 0094, 0076 and 0077. Accordingly, by which an apparatus of the information transmission system that has the pre-standardized (0081, directory

names and file names) file storage folder structure (figure 6) can be identified as a transmission origin apparatus (figure 1, camera) of a file that can be transmitted to any transmission destination apparatus (figure 1, printer) of the information transmission system (figure 1) that has the pre-standardized file storage folder structure (0094, stores directory information), even when both the transmission origin apparatus (figure 1 camera) and the transmission destination apparatus (figure 1 printer) operate based on different protocols (0076 radio waves, ultrasonic waves, and infrared lights, and 0077, RS-232, RS-422, the usb, and the IEEE1394).]

Tanaka does not explicitly disclose

“an identifying file monitoring step of detecting that the folder structure in said transmission origin storage device detected in the folder structure detecting step is a folder structure that has been pre-standardized for a transmission origin apparatus and a transmission destination apparatus of the information transmission system in order to identify an identifying file contained in the folder structure and having unique structure used to identify a transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system; and”

“wherein

the identifying file in the transmission origin apparatus is identified as an identifying file for a transmission origin apparatus of the information system when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format and data contents as the file format and the data contents

that have been pre-standardized for an identifying file in the transmission origin apparatus of the information transmission system,”

On the other hand, Kawamura discloses this in figure 1 and col. 6 lines 4-12, where it states on the basis of the information, it is checked whether a data format (defined as a format A) which can be transmitted by the source device and can be received by the destination device exists (step S2). If the format A exists, the controller informs the destination device of the format of data transmitted from the source device, instructs the destination device to receive the data in the format (step S3), and instructs the source device to transmit the data to the destination device in the corresponding format (step S4).

Accordingly, disclosing an identifying file monitoring step of detecting (checked) that the folder structure (format A) in said transmission origin storage device (source device) detected in the folder structure (format A) detecting step is a folder structure (Format A exists) that has been pre-standardized (informs the destination device of the format of data transmitted/instructs to receive the data in the format)for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) and a transmission destination apparatus (destination device) of the information transmission system (figure 1) in order to identify an identifying file (transmit the data) contained in the folder structure (Format A) and having unique structure (Format A) used to identify a transmission origin apparatus (instructs the source device to transmit the data to the destination device in the corresponding format) of the information transmission system (figure 1) as an identifying file for

a transmission origin apparatus (source device to transmit the data) of the information system (figure 1).

Further accordingly disclosing, wherein the identifying file (transmit the data) in the transmission origin apparatus (source device) is identified as an identifying file (source device to transmit the data) for a transmission origin (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1) when the file structure of the identifying file has the same file format (format A) and data contents (transmit the data) as the file format (format A exists) and data contents (receive the data in the format) that have been pre-standardized (instructed to receive the data in the format) for an identifying file (transmit the data) for a transmission origin apparatus (source device) of the information transmission system (figure 1).

Both Tanaka and Kawamura are directed towards file transmission systems to a source and destination in a transmission system. Tanaka discloses that a print file and directory information to be stored on a printer, 0094. That when this occurs the printer searches for the print file in the stored directory and if the print button is depressed, the printer prints according to the print file. Kawamura discloses that the print data supply device supplies data to a printer device to instruct the printer to perform a print operation, the print data supply device must prepare and transmit data according to a data format in which the printer device can perform reception and printing, col. 1 lines 36-42. It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Kawamura's disclosure above to Tanaka for the purpose of allowing other formats of a print supply device to be used. In other

words, Kawamura improves upon Tanaka's disclosure because Kawamura allows for the printer supply device to be in different formats rather than just relying on the print file and directories to be disclosed to the printer.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record listed on PTO-892 and not relied, if any, upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael D. Pham whose telephone number is (571)272-3924. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John R. Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/M. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 2167

/John R. Cottingham/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit
2167